WASHINGTON.

Congress Heading Off the Gold Gamblers.

Transactions in Gold to Be Regulated by Legislation.

THE VIRGINIA BILL IN THE SENATE

Gen. Butler's Bostility to the Old Dominion.

MASSACHUSETTS HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

The Old Bay State Needing Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Jon. 16, 1870. The Gold Panie Investigation-Legislation to

Control Transactions in Gold. rency of the House of Representatives in their in vestigations of the gold panic of September 23 will examine a number of witnesses, it is understood that the object aimed at is not of personal character particular persons or calque. The desire of the com mittee is to elicit from the witnesses called before details of gold operations, the mode of conducting business by the Gold Exchange and Board and other features which will afford the basis of legislation to regulate and control transactions in gold, as well as came so near disturbing the equilibrium of the finances of the country. Congress seems to have some to the conviction that the time has arrived when action to protect legitimate busines from a set of gamblers is an actual necessity. It is the desire of the committee to hasten their investigations, so as to be able to prepare a suitable bil and secure its passage at the earliest moment.

The Dominican Treaty-Important Bearings on the Future Policy of the Government. It is understood that the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate have nearly completed their deliberations upon the ocean telegraph controversy. It is expected at their pext meeting the committee will take up the Dominican treaty. The rumors set affeat by the enemies of the annexation of the island in regard to new loans and other irregular proceedangs are looked upon as having a malicious inter-pretation, calculated to create a fection of opposition in Congress. The treaty will be discussed and its bearings and with a view to its future influe. upon the American policy in regard to the island lying contiguous to our coasts. The committee are fully aware that their action in the case of St. Do mingo will play an important part in our relations with these countries, and will hereafter be quoted as a precedent in the progress of American destiny on this hemisphere. The question, in every phase, is looked upon as one of the most interesting and important that has yet come under the attention of

Delay in Confirming General Sickles' Nomi--Senator Sumner's Opposition-Old Slanders Revived.

The delay in the Senate Committee on Foreign Re lations in acting on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Madrid excites some comment among his friends here, who were led to believe that it would be called up and acted upon soon after the opening of the session. It appears that Senator mner has never brought the nomination before his committee for action, and it is now said that he has given an ear to the numerous slanderous reports t Sickles as well as to some charges made against his official conduct in Madrid. It was mainly on account of the latter that the committee or rather its chairman, asked the Secretary of State to furnish him with a copy of the correspondence between Sickles and the Department of State, and also between Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Some of Sickles' friends in the Senate propose to make inquiry in executive session as to Sumner's reason for holding back Sickles in the Senate, and some of them being thoroughly familiar with the nature of the charges against him, are prepared to meet and refute them. The Virginia Bill in the Senate-Ben Butler

Working for its Defeat.

It is the intention of Senator Trumbull to move to-morrow to substitute the bill which passed the House for the admission of Virginia for the bill now before the Senate. They are in substance the same. and the passage of the House bill will save time, besides preventing it from again being put in jeopardy on the House side, Eutler having threat ened to upset the measure when he comes back, if a chance offered. The friends of Ringham's bill say they have made a canvass of the Senate, and they satisfied that when a vate is reached to-morro there will be a fair majority in its favor. The indications are that the Virginia Senators and members elect will be admitted to both Houses of Congres

Presentation of the Hawalian Envoy to the

before the close of this week.

President.
Mr. Ehsha H. Allen was introduced on Saturday to the President by the Secretary of State, and de-Invered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the kingdom of Hawani. He made the following remarks on the occasion: -

Mr. PRESIDENT-I have the honor to present to king of the Hawahan Islands. He especially instructed me to express to the President ms carnest desire that the irlendiy relations which have always existed between the government of the United States and his own should be perpetual and strengthened. You are aware, Mr. President, that the people of the United States residing in the hawahan kingdom are more numerous than all other for eigners there, and that they have important interests in agriculture, navigation and commerce. They have largely contributed to build up a commerce with the United States, which may be increased to the benefit of both countries. The productions of the one are, in the main, unlike those of the other, and hence all reasonable facilities for an interchange with be matually advantageous. In view of the geographical position of the islands, which above a carried as are resort for singping, and of the commercial relations with the United States, some further treaty stipulations are regarded as desirable and highly important. The King decreased, from the past intercourse with the 4 covernment of the United States, that the same spirit will maprix its course in the future.

The President replied as follows: ed me to express to the President his car

The President replied as follows:—

Mr. ALLEN—I am pleased to receive you as the representative of the sovereign of a country so interesting to the United States as the kingdom of Hawaii. His desire to strengthen the friendly understanding between the two countries is mily reciprocated by me. I am well awar of these intimate business and personal relations to which you refer, and have every disposition to strengthen them by such forther treaty stipulations as may be supposed to be advantageous or necessary. It is noped The President replied as follows:posed to be advantageous or necessary. It is that your official induence here may contr

Pelition for the Reconstruction of Massa

chusetts.

A petition signed by a number of citizens of Massa. chasetts has been forwarded to Representative Cox, of New York, with the request that he submit it to Congress. The politioners pray that their State be anded to a territorial government for its treasonable course in 1342, its unrepublican denying the right of suffrage to those who cannot read and write, and for its connection with the Hartford Conven-tion. Mr. Cox means to present the petition as requested by its signers.

A Short | Session of Congress in Prospect-Con-

Anumber of the members of Congress expressnseives in favor of a comparatively early adjourn ment some of them thinking that with industry ey can finish the necessary legislation by the 1st of May. Many bills have already been prepared by the s, several of them having sat curing the holidays for that purpose. Owing to the large num-

them, but few of which, however, have been pre-pared for action in the House, it is supposed that, on the aggregate, at least three weeks will be consumed in disposing of them; but as to the other subjects of character they can be passed upon in the same length of time. Such are the private views of practical legislators concerning adjournment.

Society-Important Movement Suggested. The Congressional Temperance Society held a neeting to-night at the Metropolitan Methodist The house was densely crowded with adies and gentlemen. After singing by the choir and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Senator Wilson, president of the society, read the following

Believing that the babitual use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage causes poverty, suffering and crime; that there is safety alone in total absthence, and that the personal pledge and co-operative effort tend to secure and maintain such abstinence, the (Engressional Temperance Society suggest and recommend to the ministers and to the churches, to all temperance organizations, and the humane, philanthropic and patriotic throughout the land to hold simultaneous meetings in their several towns, townships and city wards, on the 22d of February next—the birthday of Washington—and unite in the organization of union temperance societies based on the simple pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, and to adopt practical measures to have such pledge presented to every man, woman and cuid over ten years of age. There are minitons of members of Christian churches, milions of children in the Sabbath and puolic schools, and milions of others who, it is believed, might be persualed to pledge their fatth, truth and honor wholly to abstant from the use of intoxicating drings, and this society believes if a concerted, vigorous and persistent effort were made that one-fourth, if not one-torid, of the nation would, within a new months, be thus pledged and enrolled.

Virginia; Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Representatives Whittemore, of South Carolina, and Ferry, of Michigan, together with Vice President Colfax, respectively addressed the meeting. Senator Wilson said it was session of Congress if churches could be procured for that purpose.

Meeting of the Indian Commission-Importance of the Organization-The Indian

Policy Reviewed. A joint meeting of the United States Indian Commission, the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker was held resterday at the Depart ment of the Interior. The session lasted from ten to four o'clock, and was largely attended. Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, was chairman, and Jacob V. Farwell, of Illinois, secretary. After prayer by ex-Governor Lane, of Indhana, Senator Harian asked Mr. Brunat, chairman of the Commis sion, to give an account of the trip made in the Indian Territory by himself and colleagues, Commissioners Dodge and Bishop, which he did briefly, though graphically. Commissioner Colyer was then asked to repeat his report of the day previous on

The Secretary of the Interior urged upon the Congressional committees the value of the services of this commission, which, be said, although it had been in existence only six months, had visited half the Indian tribes in the Union, at an expense so small that they spent less than one-third of the small appropriation of \$25,000, and served wholly without pay. He considered it of great value to the department, and

coped Congress would continue it permanently. objection to the present management of the tribes was the constant change of agents, and sometimes of policy. Hardly any agent at the present time had been with the tribes he had caurge of for over six months. Commissioner Lane, of Indiana, said he thought we should make no more treaties with the Indians, and thought Commissioner Colyer's proposal for a code of laws and constabulary a good

Senator Corbett, of Oregon, regretted the removal of the Rev. Mr. Wilbur from his mission in Oregon, and spoke highly of his work. He hoped the Coin mission would visit Oregon next summer.

Senator Harian called earnest attention to the serious difficulties in the way of dealing with the Indians without treaties. The first step in negotiations, or even interviews, with the Indians to make them move from their old homes required their contreaty. A general discussion here ensued on the wisdom of abandoning treaties, in which Senators Ross, Harlan and Corbett, and Congressmen Clarke, Deweese and others joined.

General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complained of the want of discretionary powers in the expenditure of money or supplies for Indians. It frequently happened some trifling clause in the act defining its appropriations kept money fied up in his bands for months. He had now over \$100,000 for the Navajos, which he could not use from this system, and thought reservation essential.

Commissioner Colyer concluded the session with an earnest appeal for the Indians in Alaska, giving a favorable account of both the people and the

Territorial Laws to be Enforced Against the

Montana Indians. Last fall Malcolm Clark, a prominent citizen of Montana Territory, was murdered by Blackfest Indians in his own house. The murderers were in-dicted, and Mr. N. P. Langford came to Washington, by request of the authorities and citizens, to ask of the President that the United States Marshal should proceed, with whatever force was necessary, to execute the warrant of arrest. The Montana delegate, Mr. Cavanagh, strongly urged such a policy on the Executive. The President fully recognized the duty of the government, but some doubt having been ex pressed in the Cabinet as to whether civil process could be executed against the resistance of an entire Indian tribe, the question was not Immediately determined, and information just received from Montana indicates that the most resolute measures to execute the criminal laws of the Territory have been adopted. On the 23d of December Mayor Sully and Captain Pope, accompanied by United States Marshal Wheeler and an adequate mintary force, lest Helena for Teton river to demand from the Blackfeet Indians the surrender of the murderers of Clark, and if necessary to arrest them by force.

Arrival of a Delegation of Cherokees-Indian

Settlers on Cherokee Lands. A delegation of Cherokees, headed by Mr. Downing, their chief, have arrived at Washington. The treaty made last year between them and the government was not ratifled by the Senate for want of time, and they bre here more especially with reference to that subject. Under the treaty of 1866 the government acquired the right to settle Indians upon Cherokee territory, the condition being that the price of the lands thus occupied should be agreed upon between the Cherokees and the settlers; but in case of disagreement as to this provision the President was authorized to fix the price. It appears however, that many of these Indians already settled are without mency to pay for the land, and bave not sufficient intelligence and skill to make good the obligation. Accordingly it became necessary (the Cherokees having received no compensation for parting with their lands, and having an acknowledged fee simple under former treaties) to make a new treaty—the one now pending before the Senateby which it is proposed to sell 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 of acres to the government for about \$3,000,000, in order that the Cherokees may have no further complications with other tribes, and that the government in the settlement of the Indians may have the entire control of them, besides paying the compensation due to the Cherokees for the lands now appropriated by the government. The Cherokees will retain the land on which their nation is now settled. There is every prospect, under present circum-

National Woman's Suffrage Convention. Next week the National Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in this city. The leading objects are stated to be the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia and the passage of the sixteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States to secure that object. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Theodore Tilton and others will be present-Sunday Schools for Religious Culture of the

Colored Ruce. An organization under the title of the Island Institute for Industrial Evening and Sunday Schools has gone toto operation here, with Rev. Dr. Parker as president; S. S. Faher, Commissioner of Patents, her of contested ejection cases, at least thirty of | wire president, and A. E. Brown, treasurer. It is

designed mainly to afford instruction and religiou about 8,000 colored people living in the outhern part of Washington, where they outnumbe he whites six to one. A very large and encourag-B. Waterhouse Hawkins, of London, and Hon T. W. Investigation of the Affairs of the Public

Printer.
Mr. Clapp, the Public Printer, annoyed by the newspaper and private attacks upon his official integrity, has had interviews with members of the mi tee on Printing in each house, urging that they thoroughly lovestigate his conduct, in order that he may have an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. No direct charge against him has been made by members of Congress, but rather by implication. There seems to be no doubt that his request will be complied with.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Prince Arthur's Expected Visit.

The Queen Instructs Him to Pay His Respects to President Grant-The Movement to Annex the British North American Possessions - Minister Thornton Not Unwilling-England Considered Not Opposed-Lord Morreth and Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1870. PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

The speculations in regard to the object of Prince Arthur's visit to the capital of the nation—that is, so far as any political or diplomatic significance is attached to it—are all at sea. The son of his royal mother comes here simply as a matter of international etiquette, to pay his respects to the sovereign of the great American republic. Her Majesty, the Queen, wrote to the Prince telling him that no must not neglect to pay his respects to Presiden which she holds him personally, as well as in the capacity of Chief Magistrate of the United States. I am informed that her Majesty has not only signified her wishes privately to the Prince, but that, more appropriately still, she has caused her Muster in this country to say to Secretary Fish that on no account could she allow her son, while so near the United States, to omit this pleasant duty of paying a visit to the President,

Prince Arthur is expected to arrive here on the 23d or 24th inst. Minister Thornton has made extensive arrangements to receive the Prince and to make the few days of his sojourn in this city as for a select dinner party, to occur on Monday, the 24th, in honor of the Prince, and it is understood that President Grant, Secretary Fish, General Sher man, some of the Cabinet Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps will attend. It is expected that the Prince will not tarry here more than four or five days, when he will go to New York and have an opportunity of seeing the American elephant in Its most expansive condition.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ANNEXATION.

You need not be surprised should the present agitation of the subject of annexing to the United States the whole of british North America, in satisfaction of the celebrated Alabama chims, take a practical shape before long. There is more in the matter than is generally supposed. I am certain our own government is highly favorable to the project, and I ave excellent reasons for believing that her Majesy's government would not be very averse to permitting the British North American provinces to "slide" into the republican family of States. By this I don't mean that John Bull would ever consent to lit settlement of the difficulties with his America cousin. John would never do that; he is too proud. even now, when he is powerless in Europe, to make a settlement that would involve what might be called an act derogatory to his honor and pride. But sullen John would never condescend to say "Here, Jonathan, you can have all our North laiure von when you were in trouble; we admit we allowed Confederate privateers to be fitted out and for the damage thereby resultant to your commerce. We confess that we have sinned grievously in thought, word and action, and now we are ready to for you and Nova Scotta, New Brunswick, Prince

Edward Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia. Take them all and give us a receipt in full." I repeat that while Mr. Bull could never be brought o such an open confession and repentant mood as that, still he would have no objection to doing the thing in a roundabout manner. You know your very proud man, sometimes when his honor find some loophole through which he can escape without endangering either of those precious articles. Mr. Buil's loophoie in this matter is the maependence of his North American provinces. If his aforesaid provinces tell him they want to be free he will say "Go, and peace be with you. God speed. We have no objections to your independent aspirations, and, in fact, are rather pleased than other-

Then, Mr. Bull having thus spoken, and his provinces having cut themselves from all connection with the venerable gentleman, of course the latter would have nothing more to do with advising or shaping the colonial policy. The provinces could do just as they like, and they would most certainly like annexation in preference to erecting a separate republic of their own. Trade is what they want, trade unhampered by restrictions or conditions, and such trade they could only have by annexation.

Now this is not a fancy picture. As I remarked above. I have very good reason to think that Great Britain would not only not object, but be right glad to have events so shape themselves. I telegraphed you the other das the reported views of dinister Thornton on the subject, from which it may be inferred that her Majesty's representative here knows that his government will be favorable to any reasonable project of annexation not opposed by the provinces themselves, and, at the same time, which will be accepted as a tacit settlement of the Alabama claims. Mr. Thornton, when told of the resolution introduced by Senator Corbett and of the peculiarly strong remarks thereon made by Senator Howard, of Michigan, rather coolly observed that ne for one, would be glad to find the American government proposing some definite plan of settlement and presenting some bill of nems, masmuch as heretofore our government had dealt in the most unsatisfactory kind of generalities. This is considerably more than a mere straw, coming, as it does from such a source as her Majesty's Minister to this country. It is a clear indication of the drift of England's policy in regard to her American colonies and annexation, and decidedly favorable to the latter. INTERESTING SCRAP OF HISTORY-LORD MORPETH

I am in possession of an interesting scrap of hisory, calculated to throw some light upon the British North American colonial policy and the feeling in england even twelve years ago in regard to the project of annexation. At that time the Hon. Hamilton Fish, our present Secretary of State, was in At that time the Hon. Ham-England in an unofficial capacity. He became well acquainted with many of the leading men of that country, and had frequent opportuniconversing with them on political subjects. Among others with whom he thus talked were Lord Morpeth and the late Earl Derby, and particularly the former, with whom his friendship was of long standing, and with whom, also, he was in the habit of exchanging views with the utmost freedom. Lord Morpeth, by the way, was also a very great friend of Charles Sumner. Well, at the time to which I allude there was a lively discussion going on between the United States and England regarding the right claimed by the latter to board and search American ships suspected of being engaged in the nefarious slave trade. English war ressels had, in point of fact, overhauled and searched three or four American vessels, and it was trimmed.

on this account that our government had protested against the right to do so.

due day, while Mr. Fish was dining with Lord Merpeth, at his spiendid residence at Cheswick, outside London, the conversation turned upon this subject of overhauing and searching vessels suspected of being slave traders. Lord Morpeth canticusty sponded Mr. Fish. His fordship asked Mr. Fish's own views on the subject.

Ar. Fish told his tordship tint he had no official position, and could only speak as a private clitzen. While he belonged to the party in opposition to the administration of President Euchman (then in power), stall he left bound to state that on a question like that of searching American vessels he must age with Buchanan's administration in the view this such an act could not be tolerated.

Lord Morpeth said that Earl Derby, though not agreeing with him in none politics, had requested thin to speak with Mr. Fish on this subject, and nevertain what might be the policy of the other great party in America beades that represented by President Euchmana. On matters of loreign policy, said Lord Morpeth, all Englishmen agree, without repard to politics at home.

Ar. Fish replied that the same remark was true of Anoricans. No matter how much they might differ on questions of domestic policy, they all became as one man when the national honor was in Jeopardy, and lorgot local divisions in the more important consisting atom of the good name and standing of their country. Americans would never suffer any country to exercise a right of search over American vessels on any pretence. America west to war with England filly years before that time for that very same principle.

land fity years before that time for that very same principle.

Lord Morpeth asked if, for instance, Mr. Sumner would not support the right of England to make searches in the cases referred to.

Mr. Fish emphatically answered, "No;" to which Lord Morpeth rejoined, "But the object of these scarches is to suppress the abominatic slave trade, and Mr. Sumner is the most earnest denouncer of the slave system."

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Fish, "Mr. Sumner nor no other American would tolerate such searches even for the very proper purpose of destroying the slave trade."

no other American would tolerate such searches even for the very proper purpose of destroying the slave trade."

The conversation next happened to turn upon the British North American provinces, and it is to what occurred in this connection that I desire to call particular attention. Lord Morpeth spoke very freely, and did not hesitate to state that the British government, so far from inding the American provinces a source of revenue or positical importance, was beginning to rest that they were an encambrance and point of weakness. At one time they were considered valuable possessions, with prospective enhancement and the chance of increasing political importance. But it was soon found that that idea was delisive. The great American reputice with its gignnistic of the properties of the properties of the state of the properties. nnie. But it was soon found that that idea was desirve. The great American reputite with its giganite progress a warfed the little provinces. Their condition became stationary, and soon, instead of tarning something into the British Treasury, became a drafti thereon, through the necessity of supporting the arge army for the proceion of the provincial population and the honor of the British flag. "Now," said Lord Morpeth, "we would rather give up the colonies and let them shift for themselves in three?"

"Why don't you do so, then," said Mr. Fish, "and set them become annexed to our United States?"
"An! yes, there is the very trouble," answered ford Morpeth. "We Englanmen believe in manlood, and you Americans inherit the same thing from us. We are proud, like yourselves. We tank it would be unmanly, after holding on to the provinces when they were valuable, to give them up now that they have become useless to us. But if they would ask us to let them go we would consent cheerfully. We would say, "Go in peace, and God speed.""

Speed. This was twelve years ago. We were strong then, and England realized that we had it in our power to possess ourselves easily of her provinces whenever we market desire, and no doubt one of Lord Morpeth's reasons for being so lavorable to allowing the provinces to "aldo" was the desire to be saved from a casus oelf with the United States government, in case it should take it into its head to annex the provinces.

THE LITTLE GAME OF ENGLAND DUAING OUR REBEL-

the provinces.

THE LITTLE GAME OF ENGLAND DURING OUR REBELLION.

But our Southern recention occurred since that time, and then England developed a very different time of policy toward her American possessions. Both England and France thought they saw their opportunity in America's difficulty. One conceived one scheme of creeting a Latin compression one side of us, and the other apparently desired to build out of her provinces, bounding as on the other side, a strong Angio-Saxon monarchy, with one of her Majesty's sons as king, thus hemming us in, as it were, between two anti-republican governments. England and France firmly beneved the great republican confederacy would go to pieces, and that they could safely carry out their limit games. France, more boid, acted more swittly and laided more speedly. England, more cautious and slow, spen some time in perfecting her plan and was not ready to carry it out until we had passed through our doubtful trials and afflictions safely and without the loss of an inch of our territory. It was too late then to think of sending a prime to rule over the Domition. The golden opportunity had been lost, or perhaps it would be filter to state that the great danger had been escaped; for it was a very great though termoting danger. Had England carried out her womn be niter to state the reat danger had been escaped; for it was a very great though temping danger. Had England carried out her scheme for a North American monarchy we should certainly have emerged from our cavif troubles only to engage in a war against England and her new mo-narchical banting, the result of which could not have been doubtful.

But now let me return to the original starting

strongly in favor of annexation to the Unite

States.

Then, when England sees this, and is petitioned to allow them to enter the American Union, she will say, with Lord Merpeth, "Go in peace, and God speed to you."

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Fun and Fashion-Aristocratic Dinners and Receptions.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1870.

The "season" has fairly commenced here, and re ceptions, dinner parties and entertaimments are the order of the day and evening in fashionable circles. The most noticeable affair of the week was the state dinner given at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday evening. The arrangements were of a novel character in the way of receiving and seating the guests, and all the appointments of the table were gotten up with a view to compsing the dinners given at the Wette House under other admistrations.

A magnificent and elaborately chased sliver flower stand occupied the centre of the table, filled with rare flowers celebrated for their fragrance and beauty. Other ornaments, such as flower vuses and fruit glasses, addriged the table. The pational colors were neatly arranged over the large mirrors at each end of the state during room, adding greatly to the effect of the accae.

The invited guests, who consisted of Cabinet omcers and their wives, prominent members of Congress and orders of the army and navy, began to arrive at about seven o'clock.

After disrobing each gentleman received a card on which was his own name and the name of the lady designated as his partner during the evening, together with a plan of the table in the state dining room and the numbers of the seats which he and his partner were to occupy.

The guests were received in the Bing Parlor, after which they proceeded to the dining room in the fol-The President with Mrs. Colfax.

Vice President Colfax with Mrs. Grant. Secretary Fish with Mrs. Senator Cameron. Secretary Boutwell with Mrs. Socator Sherman. Secretary Belknap with Mrs. Smith, cousin to Mrs. Secretary Rebeson with Mrs. Borie. Postmaster General Creswell with Mrs. Belkaap. Secretary Cox with Miss Emily Borie.

Attorney General Hoar with Mrs. Secretary Fish. Vice Admiral Porter with Mrs. Blaine. Ex-Secretary Boris with Mrs. John A. Bingham. Hon, John A. Bingham with Mrs. Porter. Ceneral Sherman with Mrs. Creswell. Senator Cameron with Mrs. Senator Morton. Senator Sumner with Mrs. Cox. Mrs. Grant was attired in a coral-colored silk iress, low neck, with heavy black lace flounces and

long train. She wore coral ornaments, and her bair was trimmed with delicate flowers.

Mrs. Etaily Smith wore a light pearl slik trimmed with blonde lace, with a long train and low neck. Her ornaments were pearls and gold. Mrs. Borie, wife of the distinguished ex-Secretary

of the Navy, was the most elaborately dressed of all the ladies at the dinner party. Her dress was of blue corded slik, with ruffles, bound with blue satin and point lace flounces, low neck, with a point lace bertha. Her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Emily Borie, the niece of the ex-Secretary of

the Navy, was dressed in a handsome low-necked green-corded silk, with overskirt trimmed with bionde lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. ong train and black lace trimmings.

Mrs. Secretary Boutwell had on a plain black silk. with a black velvet sacque, Mrs. Secretary Fish wore a purple silk, handsomely

guests were unanimous in the opinion that the din-ner was one of the finest, in all respects, ever given

The receptions of Secretary Fish are, next to those of the President, the most largely attended, as well of the President, the most largely attended, as well as the most fashionable. Here the foreign minisiers, with their wives, daughters and attaches, seem to coagregate in larger numbers than any where else. The Secretary occupies the elegans mansion of ex-Senator Morgan, at the corner of Priceath and 1 streets. It is furnished in the most handsome style, and everything about it has an air of elegance, combined with comfort. His receptions are by "cards," and, of course, only the elle and distinguished are allowed to enter the princely mansion on such occasions.

showed to either the Pathod, and the reception given last Friday evening Mrs. At the reception given last Friday evening Mrs. Fish wore a heavy white slik, with narrow black Stripes low neck and short sleeves, head dress of black velvet and lace, with heavy jewciry of unique style, set with diamonds.

At ten o'clock the President made his appearance, and was the observed of all observers while heavy

At ten o'clock the President made his appearance, and was the observed of all observers while he remained.

In addition to the diplomatic corps there were a large number of members and Senators present, with promisent officers of the army and navy.

The first evening reception of Speaker Staine was given Friday evening, at his fine residence in Fifteenth street, near f.

Heretologic the nominar recentions in Washington

ency. Speaker Blaine was honored on this occasion with Speaker Blaine was nonored on this occasion with a very large number of callers. His spacious palors were thronged with the wit, wisdom, learning fashion, beauty and gainattry of the capital. Their was less formality and more unbending intercours autong the visitors here than at the residence of Secretary Fig.

macy.

The Speaker of the House is nearer the great popular heart, and everybody feets as good as everybody else in his pariors.

A foreign lord may be stared at as a curiosity, but he finis nobody disposed to get on his knees be-

fore him.

Airs. Blaine, who received with her husband, wore a dress of fawn-colored silk corat ornaments, with hair tastefully arranged. The toilets of the ladies were generally in good taste, rica and elegant. Among the officials at Blaime's receptions the Senators and members of the House predominate.

The Minister of the Argentine republic, M. Garcia, has been giving some very line entertainments at his finely furnished mansion here.

The members of the diplomatic corns figure most

The members of the diplomatic corps figure most prominently at these, though there are also many distinguished American ladies and gentlemen among

The British Minister, Mr. Edward Thornton, and lady had arranged for several receptions to be given at their mans on, but owing to the accidental failing of a portion of the plaster from the celling in their

lady are now arranging for the reception of als royal Highness Prince Arthur, who is to be their guest during his visit to this city.

The commencement of the Russian New Year was duly celebrated at the Russian Legation in this city by a brilliant dinner party given to a number of the personal friends of M and Mataine Catacazy.

The residence of M. Catacazy is one of the finest and most magnificently furnished in the cuty. The furniture, carpets, curtains, paintings and everything in the house were specially imported, and are of the finest quality.

On the occasion of the dinner the house was lighted with 200 wax candies, gas being excluded, and their soft light produced a beautim effect.

Among the guests were the Spanish finister. Searce Don Manrico Lopez Roberts, secretary Fish, waldemar de Bodisco, of the Russian Leganon, and several prominent memoers of Congress.

Among the private reunions was one at the residence of Mr. Horatio King. The guests among whom were Mrs. Judge White and Mrs. S Duncan Linton, of New York, were mostly musical and herary celebrities.

Mr. A. Solomous gave the linaurural of a series ary colebrities.

Mr. A. S. Solomons gave the inaugural of a series of elegant stag parties, at his residence, on Friday

or degane sees parents of the control of the contro

Important Decision.—Judge Durell, of the United States District Court, this morning decided, in the suits of Thornton et als, vs. Bank of Lossians, to put the bank in bankruptcy, ordering the commissioners to surrender all property. The acts of the commissioners done so far are not to be set saile if found to be legal. The rendering of the decision occupied twenty minutes.—New Orleans Picayung, Jan. 12.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The mail steamship Idaho will leave this port on ednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past five o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready on Tuesday evening.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

TOOHEY.-At Clarksville, Rockland county, N. Y., on Friday, January 18, GEORGE TOOLES, aged of years, 10 months and 4 days. His remains were conveyed to the Brick Church Cemetery at Hempstead for interment. [For other Deaths see Seventh Page.]]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 7 21 | Moon rises....ere 5 19 Sun sets...... 5 00 | High water..mora 8 11

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Opica.
Idaho Union. Geo Cromweil United States. Europa The Queen. Weser. Denmar's Beliona. Cortes. India. Misaisaippi., Virginta. Crescent Cliv.	Jan 19. Jan 29. Jan 29. Jan 29. Jan 22. Jan 22. Jan 22. Jan 22. Jan 29. Jan 29. Jan 29. Jan 29. Jan 29. Feb 5.	Liverpool. Bremen. New Orleans. New Orleans. New Orleans. Liverpool. Bremen. Liverpool. London. New Orleans. Glagow. New Orleans. Liverpool. Loverpool. Loverpool. Loverpool. Loverpool. Loverpool. Loverpool. Liverpool. Liverpool. Liverpool. Liverpool. Liverpool. Liverpool. Liverpool.	29 Broadway. 68 Broad et. 68 West at. 40 Broadway. 7 Bowling Green 69 Broadway. 86 Broadway. 65 Broadway. 65 West at. 7 Bowling Green 60 Broadway. 64 Broadway. 65 Broadway. 66 Broadway.
oacrmsu	. 15 60 12	New Orleans	40 Broadway.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS. Steamship Geo Cromweit, Clapp, New Orleans Jan S and e bar same day, at 9 AM, with midse and passengers, to H Cromweit & Co. Was detained outside the bar 16 hours y a dense fog; had head winds throughout the passage, th inst. of Sombrero, spoke steamship Morro Castle, hence or Havana; 14th, 100 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamslips Columbia, and City of Mexico, bound south; a lond dewheel steamship was in company with them, but showed o signal.

action of the company 10 mice north of Hatterns, spoke some some to Charleston.
Steamship Niagara, Biakeman, Richmond, City Point and
Norfolk, with index and passengers, to the Old Dominion
Steamship Co. Little Egg Harbor bearing west, distant 8
miles, exchanged signals with a bril, showing white private
signal, with red ictier D in centre, bound sorth.
Steamship America, Virden, Philadelphia to master. The
A came to his port to two ship Botty to Philadelphia.
Ship Rattler (Lith) Laconnart, Paterno, 55 days, with
midne, to Jus Robinson 2 Co. Passes Gibrattar Dec 6; had
available weather.

muoe, to Jus Robinson & Co. Passed Gibratar Dee 6; had variable weather.

Bark Minerva (NG), Leonbardt, Newcastle, 60 days, with mose, to it & F W Meyer. Came the southern passage and had fine weather. Dee 18, lat 51 0, lon 56 02, spoke supplied in the content of the southern passage and had fine weather. Dee 18, lat 51 10, lon 56 02, spoke supplied in the content of the spoke supplied in the significant of the major for the significant of the significant of the significant for the Dane, Rb Janetro, 48 days, with coffee, ty, 1 L Phipps & Co; vesset to master. Crossed the Equator Dee 17 in lon 27 33.

Brig Clien Maria (of Bangor), Hoxle, Savannah, 7 days, with timber, to master. with tunter, to master, Schren, Rio Grande, 32 days, grith wool and aides, to Christian Thomson; vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Crossed the Equator Doors in lon 37; had yarrable weather.

riable weather.

She Phebe, Hewlit, Havana, 10 days, with oranges, to Doiner, Potter & Co. Hall strong northerly winds during the passage.

Schr Enghantress, Philips, Savannah, 11 days, with timber, &c, to N L McCready & Co. Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mase, to J. F. Ames.
Stoamship Wambutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mass and passengers, to Ferguson 5. Wood.
Schr E. F. Smith, Hervey, Connecticut Piver.
Schr Sundeam, McQusen, New Haven. BOUND BAST.

Schr Neille Bloomfield, Hobble, Elizabethport for Stamford, schr S S Ellaworth, Goff, Elizabethport for Bridgeport, Schr Robert Smith, Bauden, Elizabethport for Bridgeport, Schr Elia, Gray, Elizabethport for Providence, Schr Mal, Holmes, New York for Greenwich, Schr Ear, Holmes, New York for Greenwich,

SAILED. Steamship Statirs, for Glasgow.

Marine Disasters. Some L & M D Sorut, Steelmap, arrived at Charleston

lith insi frem Grobilia, reports having aprung a leak on the outward passage, and has returned in ballast for repairs. LAVERPOOL. Dec 31—The St Louis. Hubbard, from pricans, arrived nero, encountered a succession of rom NNW to NK from the fits of December up to the of her arrival here. She was 16 days of Tustar.

Miscolinucous.
We are indebted to Purser Walter Pym, of the stee Herman Livingston, from Savannah, for his at We are indebted to the purser of the steamed

THE NEW YORK MARITIME REGISTER.-Re-The NEW YORK MARITIME REGISTER—Beginning with the new year the New York Maritime Register commenced its accord volume under most favorable auspices. It is now and has been for some time past published semi-wackly, and its compendium of all American vessels engaced in foreign trade and all foreign vessels to and from American ports (excepting those trading between the Atlantic ports and the West Indies), with its illa of vessels cleared, sailed and advertised for American ports, ocean steamers to arrive and depart, list of vesses in post of New York, &c, is most com-plete and very correct. It is published semi-wockly, as 58 and 52 Yine street, by Messrs Smith, Young & Co.

A new lantern has been placed in the lighthouse at Mon-tauk, Long Island, of nearly double the brillancy of the former one.

Foreign Ports. Lisney, Dec 24—Sailed, Carausius, Cl

American Ports.

Trowbrigg, Marjous; scars Emily A Bartle, Maggie A Fisk, Joann White, Graco M Parker, Edward Lameyer, Ed-ward Lee. Mollike, Jan 11—Arrived, ship Friga (Er), Bentley, Car-diff; schrad W Alien, Donne, Boston; Petrel, Curtis, New

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 15-Arrived, snip Othello, Tinknam, Philacelphia.

BAVANNAH, Jan 12—Arrivet, barks Kentville, Evans,
Liverpool; Norma (Br.), Gilmore, "Fort an Prince," MS;
orig Philip Larrabee, Crowell, Alork; soir Georgia, Briar,

d.—Bark # S Harris, Lung, Bristol, E. Arraved, ship Quanoura, Tenerillo; barks Grace, Abby Franklin, Philadelphia; County of Pictou, ; sonr J A Brown, Ha asia. gomery, Faire.ets, Nxork; sulp il S'santord, Liverpool; bark Guward, do. WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 13—Arrived, brig Annandalw (Rr), Foley, Savaanath, Cicaret.—Steamship Empire, Nelson, NYork; schr M A Folson, Rose, Boston.

BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT ere. No fee in advance; no publicity; advice free.

M. HOUSE, Counstier, &c., 76 Nassau street. TON'T FORGET THE REV. DR. CHAPIN'S LECTURE at the Bleecker street oniversalist church, this evening 8 o'clock. Subject. Building and Being." Tickets 50c or sale at the door.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S

Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are thousands who ridicule the idea and continue in a course which almost inevitaoly brings them prematurely to the grave. Living, as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the lawso maure, it must be apparent to all that sooner or inter, nature will reveage herse! Hence we float that persons who moulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy ponalty in the onl. The stomach becomes disordered and refunes to act; the liver fails to perform its functions; dyspepas and its attendant evils follow, and still the stillering individuals persist in clining to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. Schenck's medicines are secommended to all sited. They bring sure and certain rolles wherever they are used as directed, and as that is necessary

it may be asked by those who are not familiar with the

condition of these organs and of the system generally. This singular size of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unleasthy substances name! prevent the proper digestion of foot, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and findly in death.

Rehencis's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rein blood and as a natural consequence of eiteth and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were renarted as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try 1r. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate his system. Now, how is this to be once? Certally not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of finproving the functions of the digestive organs. Dr. Schenck's medicines deanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite, promote heath at digestion, make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diesed. If the physician finds it impossible to make a patient feel

eased. If this cannot be done then the can as a hopelean on the first an anopelean of the first and dened with diseased blie, and the somach laden with un-limity viline.

Aimost the first request made to the physician by a con-sumptive patient is that be will prescribe medicines that will remove or alley the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sore attendants on Consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve it-self, and the might sweats and chills are caused by the dis-eased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more heart then good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impode healthy digestion and a gravate rather than cure the disease.

harm then good. Incy impair the functions of the stomach impode healthy digestion and a gravatic rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. Schenck relies, fearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of Conaumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the directive organs, patients that cured speedily gate foundation for a succeeding a patient that cured speedily gate foundation for a succeeding a patient that cured speedily gate foundation for a succeeding a patient of the cured speedily gate for the succeeding these forgans between the cured an appetite. The food is proposed is some rich and strong, and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Find directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not shoulded; he eccasary that patients should see Dr. SCHENG & personally unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 Norm Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is 50.0.

Price of the Poimonic Syup and Seaweed Tonio each \$16 per boule, or \$50.0 a half dozen. Mandraske Pink, 30 cents a box.

Dr. SCHENGK intends visiting New York in a few days box.

Dr. SCHENCK intends visiting New York in a few days professionally. The time and piace will be noticed in the papers. This medicines are for sale by all druggists.

20HN F. HENRY, No. Stollege place, unbleade agent.

IN THE TELÉGRAM. FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS OF ALL BALLS AND PARTIES. THE NEWS OF THE DAY EVERY EVENING.

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ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE. THE POLITICAL SITUATION DEFINED. THE FINANCIAL VIEWS OF THE MORNING PAPERS. LOCAL MATTERS ABLY TREATED.

FASHION, GOSSIP, AC. IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM, ON FRIDAY NEXT, ANOTHER GREAT CARTOON, PRICE 2 CENTS.

NON EST VIVERE, SEO VALERE VITA-LIFE IS not more extstence, but the enjoyment of health, A Konograph on the above seat upon application to Most office but May York.

PADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR Diseases of the Pel-ic Vincera, Diseases and Deformities of the Edy, Nose, Face and Person.

IENER' A. DANIELIS, E. D., 144 Lepington average.